









# CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING. IMPORTANT PUBLIC QUESTIONS AWAITING CONSIDERATION.

The first annual general meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong was held last evening at the City Hall. It was presided over by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. J. Bentley (Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the statement of accounts, which showed a balance in hand of \$144.21, submitted by the Honorary Treasurer (Mr. E. A. M. Williams), said there had been no occasion during the past year to call a public meeting of that organization, and it might appear, on the surface, that no work had been done. In reality, however, there had been a good deal of spadework going on. Much, in its present state, could not go before the public eye, but must inevitably bear fruit later. The only occasion on which it seemed likely that a public meeting would be called to invoke the assistance of the Association was in connection with the Service dollar, but on representation by the General and the Governor it seemed undesirable that a public meeting should be held, the more so, as the serious grievances appear likely to be remedied in the near future. To a certain extent the grievances of the Service men had been redressed, and if that Association did not take any part in that matter it was not due to any lack of sympathy with the men or with their cause.

During the course of the year the following letter was addressed by the Association to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Hongkong, October 1917.

The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir,—On behalf of the recently formed Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong (of which I enclose a copy of the Rules and Regulations), I beg leave to draw your attention to paragraph (b) of clause 2, "Objects" clause, which covers two points, both of which are of considerable importance at the present time, namely:

1.—The claim of this Colony to express its views, by its own direct representative, on post-war trade policy; and  
2.—The claim of this Colony to direct representation on any Imperial Council, Parliament or Association to be formed as part of a scheme of Imperial Federation or Unity.

Upon the above two points the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, comprising our local experts in trade, shipping and finance, in a letter to the Hongkong Government, dated the 6th January last, copy of which has been forwarded to you in connection with the Recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies, expressed their views as follows:

"In view of the fact that a Conference of representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, as fore-shadowed by the Prime Minister recently, may at some future date be convened, it appears desirable to my Committee that application should be made by the Colonies to have their nominees present on that occasion. If this cannot be arranged, the Colonies should, at least, have the right to send their representatives, elected by the Chamber of Commerce, home to advise the Secretary of State, who, in the scheme outlined by the Prime Minister, will represent the Colonies at the Conference.

My Committee also consider that the Colony should elect its own member of the Imperial Parliament.

In support of the above expressed desire of the Chamber of Commerce to have their nominee present at the Conference the following arguments may be urged:

1.—That it is impossible for any Secretary of State, however gifted and experienced, to satisfactorily represent the views of over 50 Colonies and Protectorates, which differ widely from one another in their geographical, industrial and commercial conditions, as may be seen by comparing inter alia Hongkong, Ceylon, Cyprus, the East African Protectorate, the Federated Malay States, Fiji, Mauritius, the West African Colonies, and the West Indies.

2.—That Hongkong, in particular, is a Colony *non parva*, situated as it is on the borders of the vast country of China; and that it differs considerably in its trade conditions from such comparatively near neighbours as the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Ceylon, though sometimes grouped with them.

Whilst it is realized that it might be impracticable to give to every one of the representatives of such Crown Colonies and Protectorates a separate vote in regard to any decisions recorded at such Conference, such representatives might, if it is submitted, be fittingly accorded the right of audience so as to enable them to lay before the meeting any special views and requirements of their own particular Crown Colony or Protectorate.

Such Colonial Representatives would also thus enjoy the very great advantage of meeting the representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, and of hearing post-war trade problems discussed and threshed out in all their various bearings.

A further important advantage to be gained from such suggested procedure would be that no Colony or Protectorate would then be able to feel that its views had been ruled out except after adequate hearing and consideration, and it seems hardly necessary to point out that written representations, sent in by the

different Colonies and Protectorates separately, in ignorance of the views of the Dominions and of other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, are not so likely to lead to a successful solution of post-war trade problems, from an Imperial point of view, as if such problems were threshed out in the Conference.

With regard to the second of the above two points, namely, the claim of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council, Parliament or Association to be formed as part of a scheme of Imperial Federation or Unity, we would respectfully urge the importance of Hongkong as a great shipping junction and as the chief depot for the distribution of goods to the Southern part of China, and, generally, as the centre of British influence in the Far East, and we do not doubt that, in the case of numerous other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, equally strong pleas could be put forward for them, also, to be represented on the Imperial Council or Parliament. Moreover, on behalf of the claim of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates generally to such representation, we would urge that collectively they are of considerable importance to the Empire in shipping, trade, population, area and resources.

If it be said that we are trying to establish new precedents we would beg leave to quote, in reply, the words of the Prime Minister at the Guildhall, when he received the Freedom of the City of London:—

"We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war. There is no part of the sphere of statesmanship in which there is greater need for revised ideas than in our attitude towards the great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire."

It is the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BENTLEY

(Hon. Secretary, Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.)

The following was received in reply from the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 6th February, 1918.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 29th August, 1917, I am directed to state that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested that your Association may be requested, in reply to the points raised by them,

1.—That he does not consider it practicable to invite the Crown Colonies to send representatives to this country to advise on post-war trade policy; but that, as they are aware, steps have been taken to ascertain the views held in Hongkong, as elsewhere, on the matters dealt with at the Paris Conference.

2.—That in the event of any Imperial Council, Parliament, or Association such as they refer to being proposed he has no doubt that the position of the Crown Colonies would receive due consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) CLAUD SEVERN

(Colonial Secretary.)

The Hon. Secy., Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded:—The primary cause for which the Association came into being was the question of constitutional reform in Hongkong. It seemed wise that, in consideration of the great war now being waged, no representation from this Colony on so important a subject as that should be made, as it would not be likely to receive the full and mature consideration it deserved. It was also in the minds of the Committee that it was undesirable in any sense to embarrass either the local Government or the Home Government in its conduct of the war. Therefore, they had held their hands during the past year with regard to the formation of any petition for increased representation on the Legislative Council. But they only held their hand until the close of the war; or until the time arrived when the Committee, with the weight of the Association behind it, would try their best to remove the anomaly of nominative representation in a constitutional crown colony. When the time was ripe that matter would be pushed to its multiple issues with the full weight of that Association and the bulk of the whole Colony behind it. (Applause.) He conceived that the Association, to fulfill its full possibilities, would also become something in the nature of a Ratepayers' Association such as they had at home. This was the more necessary owing to the absence of anything like municipal representation such as obtained in Shanghai. He thought that it was within the powers of the Association to deal with all questions of local interest and importance in connection with the various Government Departments. And if any apparent evil existed in connection with any one of them and was not redressed through the usual channels, then it would be within the province of the Association to draw the attention of the Government to that evil and continue to attack it until it was redressed. At the present moment, as the Press would reveal later, the efficiency both of the Police and the Fire Brigade was being called into question, and if the answer was not satisfactory the public were not satisfied that the two Forces were efficient, then the Government was likely to hear more about the matter from the Association. (Hear, hear.) Then, as regards the question of road development in the Colony, while the Committee feels the fullest sympathy with the work being carried on in the New Territory, they thought it should not be at the expense of making the roads safe within the Colony. Owing to the development of motor traffic the development of roads on the Island demanded the serious consideration of the Government. There were roads within Hongkong which were unsafe to travel upon. It was unwise and undesirable

to spend money on opening up roads in newly-acquired Crown land while the roads in Hongkong remained neglected. (Hear, hear.) It further seemed desirable to draw attention to the crying need for a centrally situated purely British School. (Hear, hear.) For the last two or three years there had been no means of sending children home to be educated, and he thought that the trend of things in the Colony was such that in the future it would be increasingly difficult for people to send their children home for their education. Therefore, it was of paramount importance that British children, born of British parentage, should be given an opportunity of obtaining a first-class education in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) At the present time there were not less than thirty children, he understood, coming from Quarry Bay to Schools in Hongkong. It was not unreasonable to ask that a branch school should be established for them in the district of Quarry Bay. Another question that was likely to come up during the present year was that of adequate hospital accommodation for European patients. Any person who had studied that question and his friend, Mr. Pollock, had done so—could not fail to be struck by the fact that at the present time the Hospital accommodation for European patients in Hongkong was not satisfactory and called for close investigation with a view to its improvement. They had reason to ask, he thought, whether the Road Hospital, which was largely established by funds subscribed by the public at the time of the Jubilee celebrations, should be given over to the care of Government employees. (Applause.) He hoped that question would be taken up by the Government, otherwise they would have to ask for a further report on the matter.

He conceived that the Reform Association would have great possibilities in the future, as the guardian of public opinion. It was the only means afforded to public opinion to express its real feeling on any subject of importance in such a way that the Government might know that the public meant to be heard. No representative of any Government dare persistently ignore the weight of public opinion. But to ensure that result they must not only be united in their opinions but enthusiastic. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in seconding, said that though there was only a small number present he would like to point out that there were 253 subscribing members of the Association. The hon. gentleman then went on to read the warm tribute which General Smuts in his speech to the members of the Empire Parliament, at the Imperial House of Commons on April 7th, 1917, paid to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman as an Empire Builder. General Smuts said: "He was a wise man with a profound feeling, and profound political instinct. He achieved work in South Africa by one wise act of statesmanship which has already borne and will continue to bear the most far-reaching results in the history of this Empire. The act which General Smuts praised in this manner was the act of granting local autonomy to the South African Union. (Applause.) They in Hongkong might take heart from another remark by General Smuts to the effect that the Dominions themselves originally started as Crown Colonies. Mr. Pollock went on to refer to the statement of President Wilson that the world must be made safe for Democracy. That was an excellent text for the Association, whose object was to make the Government of the Colony more democratic and more representative. (Applause.) When the war was over the Association would take vigorous steps to press forward their just demands. The Association, as they had heard, also desired to put forward any matter of general local interest, and he hoped that the members would wear their questions on any matter of importance to the hon. secretary; it would receive careful attention by the Committee. Referring to the letter sent to the Secretary of State, Mr. Pollock said they had often heard that the Pacific Ocean was the ocean of the future, and it was surely necessary that the important east coast of Asia, which would play an increasingly large part in the future of the world, should be represented on any Imperial Council not only by Hongkong, but also by British Malaya. (Applause.)

The following officers were then elected:—

President—Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Vice-President—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.  
Hon. Secretary—Mr. H. B. L. Dowling.  
Hon. Treasurer—Mr. E. A. M. Williams.

Committee—Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. A. D. Cowland, Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. J. W. Graham, Mr. C. G. Aldrich, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. S. D. Seton, Dr. O. Forsyth, Mr. A. E. Griffin, and Mr. J. Bentley.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF EXAMINATION OFFICER

The following report, dated 14th February, has been received by the Commanders from the Chief Examination Officer in connection with the recent earthquake shocks felt at Hongkong:—

"I beg to report experiencing what appeared to be an earthquake shock at 2.08 p.m. to-day. The launch vibrated severely for about one minute, and the vibrations were accompanied by a noise similar to the priming of a large boiler. Large fish have been floating about on the surface in an exhausted condition for the last two weeks or so, and fishermen have explained to me that this was caused by great heat at the bottom."

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF EXAMINATION OFFICER

The following report, dated 14th February, has been received by the Commanders from the Chief Examination Officer in connection with the recent earthquake shocks felt at Hongkong:—

"I beg to report experiencing what appeared to be an earthquake shock at 2.08 p.m. to-day. The launch vibrated severely for about one minute, and the vibrations were accompanied by a noise similar to the priming of a large boiler. Large fish have been floating about on the surface in an exhausted condition for the last two weeks or so, and fishermen have explained to me that this was caused by great heat at the bottom."

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF EXAMINATION OFFICER

The following report, dated 14th February, has been received by the Commanders from the Chief Examination Officer in connection with the recent earthquake shocks felt at Hongkong:—

## SPORT.

### HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGES.

The best scores on Saturday were 63 by T. E. Pearce, who seems settled at the top of the batting averages; 70 by G. E. Marley; 64 by Capt. Gray; and 60 (not out) by Commander Gibson.

Pearce, Marley, Stalker and Gibson all occupy prominent positions in both lists and are the Colony's most versatile players.

Cobb, Stalker, Morgan and Donnelly all had splendid bowling analysis on Saturday, while both last week's leaders were badly hit by Marley and Brayshaw. It says a great deal for Marley's 75 that most of the runs were hit off Hamilton, who has for a long time topped the bowling averages. Marley looks as if he would make 600 runs and take 50 wickets before the season finishes, while Gibson and Stalker have a good chance of sharing this honour.

Averages compiled to date will be found below:—

BATTING AVERAGES.				
	Innings	Not out	Runs	Average
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	11	1	120	60.0
H. E. Marley, H.K.C.C.	10	0	80	41.9
G. E. Marley, H.K.C.C.	7	1	70	30.3
Sy. Sea Kwong, H.K.C.C.	15	4	108	25.2
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	14	1	115	40.9
Com. Gibson, Navy	9	2	113	26.7
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	11	0	75	37.5
Sig. Haek, Navy	12	1	60	32.7
A. H. Ramjahn, U.C.C.	12	1	72	31.4
D. M. Goodall, U.C.C.	12	1	70	24.4
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	8	1	109	24.4
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	12	4	70	12.2
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	8	1	107	13.6
W. H. Dixon, U.C.C.	11	0	45	25.8
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	14	2	32	23.1
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	10	0	64	23.1
L. E. S. Hodges, K.C.C.	11	0	82	24.6
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	11	1	74	22.1

\* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.				
	O.	R.	W.	A.
Pearce, H.K.C.C.	23	90	14	7.07
Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	120	322	42	7.69
Cobb, K.C.C.	170	465	54	8.61
Stalker, K.C.C.	92	261	20	9
Brayshaw, U.C.C.	118	344	36	9.55
Marley, U.C.C.	131	392	41	9.56
Gibson, Navy	111	369	37	9.70
W. Stalker, C.S.C.C.	59	217	21	10.33
Bird, C.S.C.C.	90	263	28	10.48
Redmond, U.C.C.	63	211	20	10.55
Crippwell, R.E.	137	572	64	10.59
Morgan, H.K.C.C.	96	372	35	10.62
Baines, R.G.A.	81	229	21	10.90
Reakes, R.E.	137	545	49	11.12
Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	157	568	48	11.14
Pestonji, K.C.C.	141	413	37	11.16
Graham, C.C.C.	260	645	53	12.17
Boocock, R.G.A.	65	144	20	12.2
Athorne, R.G.A.	79	439	32	13.71
Un. How Fan, C.R.C.	196	730	53	13.77

## BILLIARDS

### WAR CHARITY MATCH.

A billiard match has been arranged between Mr. Stokes, Shanghai, and Sergt. W. Pitt, Hongkong, on the 25th instant, at the Victoria Recreation Club, at 9 p.m.; in aid of War Charities.

## PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There was a large audience in the Ball Room at Government House last evening when Mr. Denman Fuller, by kind permission of H.E. the Governor, gave a recital, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Prisoners of War Fund and the Funds of the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League. The audience included H.E. the Governor and Miss May, and everyone present must have thoroughly appreciated the high class musical programme provided. Mr. Fuller was assisted by Mr. W. McQuade, a talented violinist.

Mr. McQuade, as "Tommy" has, apparently, been hiding his talent under a bush since he has been in the Colony, for this is the first time, we believe, that he has been listened to in public. After hearing his execution last evening it is sincerely to be hoped, on behalf of the real music-loving public of Hongkong, that the violinist will frequently appear on the local concert platform. He possesses a musician's soul, his technique gives evidence of careful tutoring, and the result is always a picturesque rendering. His studies, "Swing Song" and "Cannonetta," were beautiful music pictures, and the excellence of the violinist's various items was enhanced by the admirably played accompaniments of Mrs. Black. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the many pieces played by Mr. Denman Fuller. They were all rendered in the pianist's inimitable style and the audience never tired of listening to him. Mr. Fuller obliged with several encore items.

## UNION CHURCH LADIES' WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to Major Davis, Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing the following:—26 suits pyjamas, 127 shirts, 141 handkerchiefs, 109 pairs socks, 7 pairs knee-caps, 13 pairs bed socks, 13 pairs mittens, 63 mufflers, 17 helmets, 4 wool caps, 34 milk covers, 12 eye bandages, 25 many-tail bandages, 8 surgical caps, 24 face cloths, 72 towels, and 1 pair slippers.

The following letter has been received:—

North Camp, Ripon, 14th December, 1917.

The Secretary, Ladies' Working Party, Union Church, Hongkong.

Dear Madam,—I wish to thank you most sincerely for the handsome gifts received from you for the men of the Argyll-Batteralions. I have arranged that these should be divided and sent to Argyll-Batteralions serving in France, where, I am sure, they will be fully appreciated and be most useful. On behalf of the men I offer you most cordial thanks.—I am, yours sincerely, (Sd.) J. H. YOUNGER (Lt.-Col.), 5th Res. Bn. Argy. and Sutherland Highlanders.

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

## HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF AUTO SCOOTERS

### THE MOST SPORTY TOY YET PRODUCED EASY, HEALTH-GIVING, STRONG.

The rider propels the Auto Scooter with the ease of an ordinary bicycle by simply pressing the lever with the foot. The free wheel then allows the Auto Scooter to run on with the acquired momentum.

STOCKED IN THREE STYLES  
VARNISHED \$20.00 WITH MUD GUARDS \$22.50 ENAMELED \$25.00

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PUT  
G. E.  
EDISON LAMPS  
IN EVERY SOCKET FOR  
BETTER  
BRIGHTER  
LIGHT.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,  
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 1346  
FOR THE RACES  
SMART  
MILLINERY  
SUNSHADES  
DRESSES.

GANTON—GMS GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.  
ST. HILDAN—East Parade Ground.  
Principal—Miss RENDELACK, M.A.  
School Re-opens January 16th, 1918.  
Thorough English and Chinese Education.  
Fees moderate.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.  
Dispensary Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in Port.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**WRITING INKS** of every description, manufactured by **NATIONAL CHINA CHEMICAL CO.**, 20, Parkes Road, Tientsin. Correspondence Invited. [1044]

## LOST

**IN** Kowloon, on Sunday, 17th, between Wigan Tennis Club and the Ferry, a **CIGARETTE CASE** (Striped Silver and Bronze with Monogram J. B. P.) Reward. Reply to—

J. B. P.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1045]

## WANTED

**ON** 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Cepable Foreign NURSE to take charge of an infant. Apply to—

NURSE,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1049]



## TENDERS

**TENDERS** are invited for the supply of Timber, Timber Materials and Spars to H.M. Naval Yard for one year from 1st April next.

Forms of Tender with full particulars may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer.

Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not later than 5th March next.  
G. L. PLATT,  
Naval Store Officer.  
H.M. Dockyard,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1046]

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

## THE Steamship

## "HANNA NIELSEN"

Captain L. J. Danelsen, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th February 1918 [1047]

## THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

## THE Steamship

## "COCONADA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Feb. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th Feb. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1048]



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**IT** IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASTINGS", will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1918, for the supply and delivery of Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc., to the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for about nine months ending on December 31st, 1918.

Each Tenderer must produce with his tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$500 (Five Hundred) as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of his tender which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and shall be at liberty to accept any tender in whole or in part for any one or more of the articles offered.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

W. CHATHAM,  
Director of Public Works.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1049]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manicomio, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1053]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1059]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

**THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1058]

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to date of 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1040]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

## NOTICE.

**ON** and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week day except Saturday.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS and after 16th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1050]

## THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

**HAVING** been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,  
Agents.  
Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1073]

## THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 9.15 P.M.

(Quadrantly).

Mr. A. P. STOKES, assisted by Members of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present

## "ACID DROPS"

## "FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"

## "THE REST CURE"

(By Special Request).

Booking MOUTRIE'S—Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Proceeds go (without any deduction) to the funds of the Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War.

G. RAPP,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1055]

## INTIMATIONS

## SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

to be held on  
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), FEBRUARY 19th, 1918,  
5.30 P.M.—CITY HALL.

when the following Resolution will be submitted—

That Rule 5 of the Society shall be changed from—

5. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of Twelve Members elected at each Ordinary Annual General Meeting, together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until the next Ordinary Annual General Meeting. At Meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum.

5. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of Twelve Members elected at each Ordinary Annual General Meeting, together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be Members of the Committee *ex officio*. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until the next Ordinary Annual General Meeting. At Meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum.

If passed a Ballot will then be taken for the Election of Additional Members of the Committee.

All Members are urged to attend.  
JOHN BENTLEY,  
Hon. Secretary.  
[1018]

## THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

## "ST. GEORGE'S DAY"

23rd April, 1918.

## DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

**\$500,000**  
(Hongkong Currency)

or more or less according to subscriptions.

## PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5 each HONGKONG CURRENCY.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 5% War Loan of 1912 (which may be redeemed at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at par), and in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 per cent will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 25 per cent will be given to War Charities.

The prizes to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize ... 50 per cent.  
Second ... 15 "  
Third ... 10 "  
100 smaller prizes ranging in amount from H.K. \$1,000 to H.K. \$50.

Winning Tickets must be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION during business hours. Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will be closed in Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1918. Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are—  
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (President).  
N. J. STABB, Esq. (Vice-President).  
His Honor Mr. H. H. J. GOSFELTZ.  
G. S. ABERDEEN, Esq.  
H. W. BIRD, Esq.  
C. MONTAGUE LEE, Esq.  
W. J. KILBRID, Esq.  
H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.  
L. N. LEES, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.  
J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).  
JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and after the 28th February, 1918, at the following:

H. C. LANDROUD (Hon. Treasurer).  
CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary).  
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.  
[1034]

## LOST

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CHEQUE DRAWN by the undersigned on the Bank of Taiwan, Hongkong (good for payment), and dated 2nd February, 1918, for \$1,500—Hongkong Currency, favouring M. TAYLOR, has been MISLAIN or LOST. The public are warned not to negotiate the same.

TONG BENG & Co.  
[1038]

## LOST OR STOLEN.

**ON** February 1st, IRISH TERRIER BITCH ("BIDY"), brown colour, Licence number 321. Anyone detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

G. RAPP,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1035]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

E

## THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

## MARRIAGES.

**HOOPER-MORAN**—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, and afterwards at H.B.M. Consulate-General, on February 9th, GILBERT HOOPER, of Shanghai, to LAURA ANIELA MARY, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM MORAN and Mrs. FLORENCE GRAHAM, of Sydney, Australia.

**STRASSMAN-ROS**—At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, on February 9th, EDWARD STRASSMAN to JOSEFA ANGELA (Pepita) ROS.

**HOLMWOOD-CHAMBERS**—At St. Luke's Church, Jersey, on December 11th, 1917, GEORGE STANBRIDGE HOLMWOOD, of Shanghai, China, Lieut., R.N.E., to OLIVE CONSTANCE, daughter of the late SIDNEY CHAMBERS, Crete Hill, South Nutfield, Surrey, and Mrs. Chambers, of Sea View, La Collette, Jersey, C.I.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mrs. IDALINA MARIA D'ALMEIDA e CASTRO ALVES express their grateful appreciation of the many tokens of sympathy with them in their recent bereavement, and also their thanks for the numerous floral tributes. [1043]

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Voeux Road, C.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19th FEBRUARY, 1918.

## AN URGENT NEED IN CHINA.

It is a matter of frequent comment that the Chinese, even now when they have learned to appreciate the benefits of railways, do not seem to grasp the importance of developing the subsidiary means of communication by which alone a railway will be enabled to play its proper part in developing the commercial wealth of the territory through which it passes. We therefore, welcome the news that in one of the provinces at all events this side of the problem is receiving attention. A recent number of *Eastern Engineering* gives an interesting account of the establishment of a Road Board in the province of Chekiang by Governor CH'U YU-SHAN and of the proposals for constructing a system of high roads throughout the province. The completion of the scheme will take fifteen years, so that the criticism of naivete hark, which has to be applied to so many Chinese undertakings, cannot be made in this instance. The total estimated cost is \$60,000,000, one-fifth of which is to be raised every year.

The Provincial Treasury appropriating \$180,000 per annum for the purpose, while the balance is to be contributed by the districts deriving benefit from the new service. No information is given as to the mileage of roads to be constructed, but the proposed capital should be sufficient for a fairly comprehensive system. As the roadways are completed, the Board is to run motor buses on them, from which it is hoped to realize an annual net profit of \$1,000,000. On paper the scheme is certainly attractive and has much to commend it. Unfortunately, however, so many beautiful paper schemes for the benefit of China have come to nothing that, although we hope the present project may prove successful, we shall not be surprised if our hopes are not realized. Even if no other obstacle arises, we fear that financial difficulties may prove serious. The amount required every year is moderate, but every province now has so much difficulty in making both ends meet that we fear the Chekiang road fund may suffer the same fate as did the Imperial Navy fund in days gone by, and will be diverted to other more immediate requirements. Chinese statesmen and administrators lead such a hand-to-mouth existence in these days that we shall be very agreeably surprised if the Chekiang Government steadily prosecutes a scheme that will not reach full fruition for fifteen years, and if it is able to resist the temptation to "borrow" the road funds for the payment of troops or something equally urgent and unproductive. China's great need has always been for men of long views—men who would refuse to purchase present convenience at the cost of future progress—and this was never more true than it is now. To take a case in point: after the war there must be an unprecedented demand for raw materials of every kind, and there will be no country so well able to supply them as China should be. There is no country in the world that has undeveloped so large and varied a supply of raw materials as has China; if she would only take steps to make them accessible she might speedily build up an export trade far beyond the wildest dreams of the past and might place herself at the head of the world's suppliers. She has the goods but cannot deliver them on account of difficulties of communication. It will be many years before her railway schemes are completed, and by that time the golden opportunity may have passed. Besides, even when there is a network of railway lines covering the country there will still be numerous centres of supply that are many miles from the nearest artery of communication. Even in England many a farmer finds himself hampered in the disposal of his produce owing to the fact that he is, perhaps, seven or eight miles from the nearest railway, and we have noticed in a recent magazine a suggestion for the adoption in England, after the war, of RICHARD JEFFERIES' proposal for a system of light road-trains which would penetrate to the remotest farm. If in England the means of communication are not yet adequate to the fullest utilization of the wealth of the country, what will the state of affairs be in China even when the most comprehensive of her paper railway schemes has been completed? If the Chinese Government can find time to devote any attention to the postbellum economic situation, the first step it should take towards meeting it is to provide roadways that will make the Republic's supplies of raw material accessible when the great demand arises.

The Rev. Father Netto, of the Jesuit Mission of Shihing, West River, will preach at the Catholic Cathedral on the occasion of the feast of N. S. des Passes, next Sunday. Last year Father Netto visited the Portuguese Community in Canton with very satisfactory results, and it is anticipated that his sermon in Hongkong will be much appreciated.

Our Macao Correspondent, confirming the report, which appeared in our issue of yesterday, of the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Jose Paulino d'Azevedo e Castro, says that the deceased prelate had been in failing health for some time past, and intended to make a trip to Europe, but was prevented by the war. His illness was of a week's duration.

It is the first occasion on which a Bishop of Macao has died in the diocese.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## A NUMBER OF INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

We understand that a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held on Thursday and that the agenda includes some thirty interesting questions which have been addressed to the Government by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. These questions relate to the Gresson Street tragedy, the numerical strength of the European Police Force, the weapons issued to the members of the Regular Force and the Reserve, the proficiency of the Force in the use of those weapons, the strength and equipment of the Fire Brigade, the advisability of exempting the volunteer members from police and military duties, and the statistics upon which H.E. the Governor based his recent statement with regard to the havoc wrought by alcohol in the ranks of the subordinate members of the local Civil Service.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## BOLSHEVIKS AND WAR PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

PEKING, February 17th.

A report from Harbin states that the Bolsheviki have seized the gold mines at Krasnoyarsk. The Austro-German prisoners are freely mingling with the workmen and directing them. The prisoners have plenty of money and are buying travel permits.

The Germans control the electric stations, railways and locomotive depots. German domination is growing.

## THE PLAGUE.

The plague reports are satisfactory, but the country districts have not been visited by the doctors. Probably the disease has spread further than is known yet.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI SAN PO."] February 18th.

General Luk Wing-ting has wired to various leaders in Canton stating that he did not order the Tuchun, Mok Wing-sun, to leave his position just now. He states that he will order Mok to hand over the Tuchunship to Kwangtung people when the present troubles are ended.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming has reported that a number of the expeditionary soldiers were killed and wounded as the result of the recent earthquake shocks in Swatow. The Defence Commissioner sustained injuries to his head when his yamen collapsed.

**BANDITS ATTACK PO-ON.**  
The magistrate of the Po-on district (near the New Territory) has reported that over 2,000 bandits, declaring themselves to be General Lung's supporters, attacked the district city yesterday. The troops in the city were on the alert and the bandits were driven away and dispersed.

**THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL LUNG.**  
The President, owing to Lung's slow advance, has ordered the Civil Governor in Canton to place his troops under Lung's control. The President has also ordered the Chief Commander of the Northern Squadron in Amoy to send gunboats to assist Lung so that quicker progress may be made.

**BANDITS REPORTED OFF KONGMOON.**  
Wong Chen-sin, the leader in Kongmoon, has reported that a large body of bandits, sent by General Lung, attacked vessels on the waters off Kongmoon. It was also expected that they would attack Kongmoon. It is stated that Wong sent troops and gunboats against the bandits, who were defeated, a number of rifles and six launches being captured.

**EX-PREMIER TO ASSIST GENERAL LUNG.**  
We are informed that the ex-Premier, Tun Chi-sui, has wired to General Lung stating that he has recalled his staff and soldiers, and that he will shortly send them to Lung's assistance.

**CAPITAL OF ANHUI CAPTURED BY PACIFIST GENERAL.**  
The Intelligence Bureau of Canton, states: "Reliable reports have reached the Intelligence Bureau confirming the capture of Anhui, the capital of Anhui Province, by General Feng Yu-hsiang, the commander sent by Feng Kuo-chuan to attack the South. General Feng Yu-hsiang is in favour of peace and opposed to the present policy of the Peking Government."

Shenai has also come over to the Constitutional cause, according to one report, but this still requires confirmation.



# THE WAR.

## NAVAL FIGHT IN DOVER STRAITS.

### PALESTINE AND AFRICA OPERATIONS.

## BOLSHEVIKS ENDANGERING CIVILISATION.

### RUSSIA AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

##### GERMAN PARTY DISPERSED.

LONDON, February 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A patrol this morning surprised and dispersed a German working party eastward of Loos.

There was hostile artillery firing between Gouzeaucourt and the Scarpe River, also in the Lens sector and north-eastward of Ypres.

Despite the unfavourable conditions yesterday our aeroplanes machine-gunned a convoy and troops from a low altitude. One of our machines is missing.

##### ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable activity of the enemy's artillery in the Queant sector.

We secured prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Lens.

A raid on a Belgian post eastward of A. Mercken was repulsed.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RAID BY CANADIANS.

LONDON, February 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians this morning successfully raided trenches at Lens and returned without loss. They captured a few prisoners.

There is hostile artillery fire on the Souchez River.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

##### VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, February 16th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly violent artillery actions in the same sector on the right of the Meuse, in Woivre and in Upper Alsace.

Two enemy detachments attempting to rush our lines on the Chaums Wood front were repulsed.

##### ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, February 15th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle continued very lively in Champagne at night-time, notably in the sector of Butte-de-Meil. We captured 177 prisoners here on February 13th.

There was a violent bombardment at night-time on the right of the Meuse and in Woivre.

Our air squadrons on the night of February 12th dropped 4,500 kilograms of bombs on railway stations at Thionville, Conflans, Chamblay and Metz. Abons, causing fires and explosions at the two last-named places.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### RAIDS AROUND RHEIMS.

PARIS, February 15th.

A communiqué states:—To the north-west and east of Rheims we carried out raids, capturing prisoners.

There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing in Champagne.

Our batteries caught and dispersed a strong enemy concentration to the south of Dormice.

#### Africa.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, February 16th.

An official report states:—We occupied Mbarika in the Lydenburg Valley on February 3rd. The enemy is now driven out of the area westward of Lajenda.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RAID IN DOVER STRAITS.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Admiralty reports:—A flotilla of large enemy destroyers made a swift raid at one o'clock this morning on our patrol forces in the Dover Straits.

They sank a trawler and seven drifters which were hunting submarines.

The destroyers returned northward rapidly before we were able to engage them.

##### LATER.

A correspondent at Dover relates that the first intimation of the naval fight was firing beginning west of Dover and increasing in intensity as the vessels high-speeded up the Channel at high tide.

The bodies of the British patrol have been recovered.

#### Italian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

ROME, February 16th.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Italian retreat on the Piave has been opened. General Canova is presiding. Signor Orlando, Premier, who attended, explained that no limit was placed on the Commission's powers to establish the responsibilities.

#### The Near East.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, February 15th.

A Palestine official report states:—Our line was advanced to a depth of two miles on a front of six miles astride the village Mukhmas, north-northeast of Jerusalem, against little opposition.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DISORDERS ON ALAND ISLANDS.

LONDON, February 15th.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that a Swedish Expedition has arrived at Aland Islands.

A Swedish gunboat demanded that the Russian soldiers leave the Islands, upon which the Russians destroyed the signal station and blew up munition dumps.

The Bolshevik representative at Stockholm left by Swedish destroyer for the Islands to request the Russians to leave.

#### IMPORTANT NATURALISATION DECISION.

LONDON, February 15th.

The King's Bench has ruled that a German naturalised in Australia who was fined in London for not complying with the Aliens Registration Order was not entitled to claim that he was a subject of the Empire. The Court ruled that he must be regarded here as an enemy.

#### BRITAIN'S NOTICE OF REPRISALS.

LONDON, February 15th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Dutch Minister at Berlin handed to Germany on February 15th one month's notice of British reprisals regarding Scholtze Wooley, and that no answer has so far been received.

#### DANGERS OF A PREMATURE PEACE.

LONDON, February 15th.

Lord Denbigh, in a lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce on German war-aims and the dangers of a premature peace, said that the Germans were manœuvring for a strategic position enabling them to squeeze the British Empire, whose post-war commercial position would depend on the military situation at the peace discussions. We were not asking Australians, Canadians and other Dominion troops to fight for British trade, but for the welfare of the whole Empire. The Americans were combining with us because we were fighting an unscrupulous and burglarious bully.

Lord Denbigh urged the bombing of the Rhine bridges and communications and German ammunition works, thereby making the life of the enemy impossible. If peace were made now Germany would have obtained a position enabling her to break up our Empire in the near future.

#### BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, February 15th.

There was a decrease in exports of £3,194,607 and an increase in imports of £3,465,747, compared with January of last year.

#### BRITISH LABOURITES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 16th.

The French Socialists received the British and Belgian Delegates to arrange for an Inter-Allied Conference.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were of opinion that they could not be satisfied with a halting peace, but it was essential to hold an International Conference for the attainment of complete agreement between all the Allied Socialists.

The Belgian delegates, MM. Hynsmans and Bouckere, concurred.

#### COL ROOSEVELT RECOVERING.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

Col. Roosevelt is recovering, and is leaving hospital shortly.

#### RUSSIA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

In the Second Chamber the Foreign Minister stated that Holland had proposed joint action with neutrals regarding the annulment of the Russian Foreign Loans, and that Spain had already assisted in the matter.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

##### THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 15th.

The House of Representatives favourably reported on the billion dollars urgently required for the deficiency of the Appropriation Bill for various military activities. Provision is made to expend \$31,000,000 on the heaviest fort artillery supplementary over \$1,780,000,000 already spent or authorised.

It is intended to erect a plant in France for the manufacture of gases. Over \$27,000,000 are for the aeroplanes bombs asked for.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE SUGGESTED POST-WAR TRADE BOYCOTT.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

A referendum of the National Association of Manufacturers was not in favour of the suggested post-war trade boycott of Germany.

#### BREWERS' GRAIN STOCKS.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

Mr. Hoover has prohibited the brewers from purchasing or malting grain. The brewers have 6 months' stock in hand.

#### THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

##### NEW ZEALAND'S IMPERATIVE DUTY.

WELLINGTON, February 17th.

Sir J. G. Ward has stated that the Dominion representatives are going to the Imperial Conference as an imperative duty. The reversion of the Pacific Islands to Germany must be prevented, as their restoration would be a calamity.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

##### COUNT CZERNIN'S OPTIMISM.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

Replying to an address of welcome by the Burgomaster of Vienna on his return from Brestlitovsk, Count Czernin stated that he had received positive assurance that all Austrian war prisoners in Russia would be released. The civil war in Russia and Ukraine was bound to create many difficulties, but he was convinced that an honourable general peace could be obtained if they held out a little longer.

#### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Emperor, in a manifesto on the occasion of the Ukraine peace, trusts that the gratifying first peace will soon lead to general peace, for suffering humanity reciprocates a neighbourly love of aspiring young people which had sufficient resolution to express its better self.

#### AN INSPIRED STATEMENT.

An inspired statement in the Vienna papers, reviewing the Brestlitovsk negotiations, says that in view of M. Trotsky's unsatisfactory attitude, the Central Powers strove for a breach on the Eastern Front by making peace with Ukraine, which, moreover, was necessary as the only way of reaching Europe's richest granary, but peace with Ukraine was only possible by conceding the Cholm Government, and declares that the Poles cannot object to this concession, which is based on the principle of self-determination.

The statement adds that military assistance to the Ukrainians may be necessary to protect the transport of the surplus grain against Bolshevik attacks, and concludes that Austria-Hungary is in no way bound by the Russian declaration terminating a state of war. Austro-Hungary has no reason to renounce the armistice, because from the standpoint of International Law a state of war still exists.

#### UKRAINE GRAIN FOR AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Reichspost announces that Ukraine has agreed to send to Austria all available stocks of grain by July 31st.

An Austrian Committee is proceeding to Kiev to arrange the transport.

#### GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

A Berlin telegram states that an extension of the armistice with Roumania is now being discussed.

PARIS, February 15th.

Le Matin states that the Germans still have 32 Divisions of Infantry and several divisions of Cavalry on the Roumanian Front.

#### THE CLOSING SCENES AT BRESTLITOVSK.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

The German account of the closing scenes at Brestlitovsk shows that the Delegates failed to agree regarding the new Ukrainian frontier south of Brestlitovsk.

The Russian Delegates contended that the proposed new frontier would be strategically disadvantageous to Russia, while the Germans declared it was not a matter of a Russo-German frontier, but a frontier between Russia and the new border States.

After M. Trotsky had announced the withdrawal of Russia from the war, Baron von Kuchlmann affirmed that the Quadruplex was still at war with Russia, and that warlike operations would automatically revive after the lapse of the Armistice.

#### BRODY RETURNED.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

A message from Vienna states that in accordance with the terms of peace with Ukraine, the Austro-Hungarian troops entered Brody. Thus the last big town in East Galicia is returned to Austria-Hungary.

#### LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Labour, Advisory Board of Wales and Monmouthshire sent a message to Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, conveying a resolution which had been unanimously adopted by thousands of workers in shipyards, munition factories, steel, tinplate and spelter works, and railways, paying a tribute to the unflinching courage of the sailors and soldiers, which will inspire us to give of our best in the workshops, conscious that by so doing we are on the sure way to victory, peace and the triumph of true democracy.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

Interviewed by the *Vossische Zeitung*, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, expressed a significant sentiment. He said that the Quadruplex must take measures to prevent the spread of Bolshevism, which is endangering civilization.

Referring to Roumania, he declared that the Roumanians had not yet realised the seriousness of their position. "Only after the capitulation of their Army can they secure peace."

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### POLISH CABINET RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

A telegram from Berlin reports the resignation of the Polish Cabinet.

#### THE FATE OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

ZURICH, February 15th.

A semi-official message from Vienna states:—The fate of the Austrian prisoners in Russia has created alarm. It states they are free, but are without means of subsistence, and that the Bolshevik Government is incapable of organising the means for their repatriation.

#### DEMONSTRATION IN BRUSSELS.

##### BELGIAN JUDGES STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

The Germans arrested and sent to Germany three Presidents of the Brussels Court of Cassation for arresting two leaders of the Flemish Activist movement, which had proclaimed the autonomy of Flanders.

The Germans released the two Activists, and the news spread through Brussels like wildfire. Thousands of demonstrators who had assembled in the main square were charged by the police and soldiers. Several were killed and wounded by shooting.

All the Belgian judges struck till the three Presidents were released.

##### LATEST CABLES.

#### DUTCH MINISTER REPROBATES GERMAN ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

The Dutch Minister at Brussels energetically reprobated the German authorities for the arrest of the three Belgian judges.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THRIFT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that up to the end of last week £352,000,000 of National War Bonds had been sold. He had adopted this system of continuous borrowing as a substitute for a loan, and he now had every hope that it would be successful.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE POPE.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. McKean, Lord Robert Cecil emphatically denied that any disrespect to His Holiness the Pope was involved or intended by the Government not sending more than a formal acknowledgment of the Papal Peace Note, which decision was due to the belief that nothing could be usefully added to President Wilson's Reply.

Referring to the Treaty with Italy which had been published in Petrograd, Lord Robert Cecil said the clause relating to the Pope merely declared that if Italy objected to a Papal representative at the Peace Congress, Great Britain would support the objection because, naturally, only belligerents were entitled to attend.

#### SKILLED LABOUR FOR SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that 30,000 skilled men were going to be released from the Army for shipbuilding.

#### LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Labour, Advisory Board of Wales and Monmouthshire sent a message to Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, conveying a resolution which had been unanimously adopted by thousands of workers in shipyards, munition factories, steel, tinplate and spelter works, and railways, paying a tribute to the unflinching courage of the sailors and soldiers, which will inspire us to give of our best in the workshops, conscious that by so doing we are on the sure way to victory, peace and the triumph of true democracy.

#### FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

PARIS, February 15th.

The court-martial has sentenced Bolo Pasha to death; Signor Cavallini, formerly Italian Deputy, who is under arrest at Rome, to death in contumaciam; and M. Porchere, who was Bolo Pasha's agent, to three years' imprisonment.

##### LATER.

Polo Pasha will be shot at Vincennes. An enormous crowd outside cheered the sentence.

The Court's verdict on the eleven charges against Bolo Pasha was unanimous.

#### THE SCENE IN COURT.

The Court was crowded. The Prosecutor, Lieutenant Morinet, in a speech, built up the most damning case, recapitulating Bolo's past history, and concluding by declaring this to be the most serious case of treason since the war. As a soldier, and as a patriot mourning with France the death of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, he demanded death sentence on the man who had betrayed his country for ten million francs.

##### APPEAL.

LATER.

Counsel for Bolo is appealing against the decision.

#### THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, the Address was adopted without a division.

#### FRENCH PRESS DELIGHTED.

PARIS, February 15th.

The newspapers express delight at the result of the debate in the House of Commons.

Le Liberté says the solution disperses the clouds and strengthens the Lloyd George Ministry, whose fall would have delighted the enemies of the Entente.

Le Temps notes that any other result would more encourage the German Chancellor to believe it would be enough to persevere in brutality a little longer to bring England to her knees.

The organ emphasises that, except for a few impatient pacifists, the whole of the peoples in Great Britain, as in France, approve of the policy of the Versailles Council.

#### GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

Commenting upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech, Vorwarts states:—In Count Hertling's remarks about the cooling stations no one in Germany saw anything but a light, ironical interpretation of President Wilson's principles as regards the freedom of the seas.

The journal deduces therefrom that the speechmaking across the seas merely creates a new misunderstanding.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Times Lobbyist states that the debate on the Address ended without producing any official announcement regarding the Versailles organisation. The delay will burden the Government, since it suggests the postponement of inevitable reforms, whereas the only question in dispute is that of filling certain appointments.

#### OFFER OF PALACES FOR WOUNDED.

LONDON, February 15th.

It is announced that His Majesty the King's offer of the Palaces occupied yesterday was made in August, 1914, and also in 1916, but various difficulties prevented acceptance of the offer. His Majesty thought it wiser to give a large sum to the Red Cross than to spend money on alterations on Kensington and St. James Palaces, which are now being used for army comforts work. The question of the employment of Buckingham Palace is still being considered.

#### ROYAL SOLICITUDE FOR LABOUR.

LONDON, February 15th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, on inspecting in London the bronze party "Triumph of Labour," which the British Trade Unionists are presenting to the American Federation of Labour, paused longingly and informally with the different representatives of the Labour Party, asking about the welfare of their sons and relatives serving with the Forces.

The Labourites afterwards said they were greatly impressed by such evidence



# Enjoy THE Summer

OF 1918 IN  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

AND THE BEAUTIFUL  
**CANADIAN ROCKIES**  
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE  
**GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD**  
Climbing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing  
—all within short distance of comfortable hotels and private homes—

YOU CAN **Save REAL Money** IF YOU  
**DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE**

**NOW**

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

Regular Sailings to Vancouver.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodations, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to:  
P. O. S. N. CO.,  
General Agent, Passenger Dept.  
HONGKONG.

## P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York at special rates.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to  
P. & O. S. N. CO.  
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SANDAKAN ..... "MAUSANG" Thursday, 21st Feb., noon.

MANILA ..... "LOONGSANG" Fri. 22nd, Feb., 3 p.m.

MANILA ..... "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Mar., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service to Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at intervals when indicated on the list.

BIRMO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawee and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Yokohama and Chifu.

UNDER STEAMSHIP GOVERNMENT'S PORT REGULATIONS, ALL European passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 216.

## THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Times Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 216, 217, 218, 219.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movement of the Local Markets

16 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

### THE MISSING "HITACHI MARU."

PASSENGERS FROM HONGKONG.

All hope seems to have been abandoned of discovering the whereabouts of the *Hitachi Maru*, which, early in September last, sailed from Japan on her 27th voyage out, destined to Europe, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

She carried 44 passengers: 13 first class, 13 second class, 9 in the intermediate class and 5 third class. Of these, only five took passage from Japan, they being Mr. A. C. Knight of Johannesburg, who boarded at Moji for Delagoa Bay; Mr. F. G. Horton of Chicago (U.S.A.), from Yokohama to Cape Town; Mr. Jiro Ofuji of Tokyo, bound for Cape Town; and Messrs. Kenkichi Shirashi and Kiishi Konagai of Tokyo, bound for Liverpool.

The others were:—From Hongkong for Delagoa Bay: Mrs. M. E. Long (Natal, S.A.), Miss E. Menon (Natal, S.A.), Messrs. Y. de A. Montezinho, A. de N. Branquinho, A. B. Carranho, J. dos Santos, A. M. Pereira and M. Carvalho (all bound for Portugal); Mr. and Mrs. K. L. C. Joseph (Rhodesia); Mr. D. P. Perera, of Durban, from Singapore to Delagoa Bay; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Frayes of Siam, and Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Benson, of Johannesburg, from Singapore to Cape Town; Mrs. M. B. Whitaker London from Penang to Cape Town; Mr. V. Doraiswami from Colombo to Cape Town.

The passengers bound for Liverpool were: Mr. A. W. Cross of Surrey, boarding at Shanghai; at Singapore, Messrs. C. Dickinson (London), W. A. Stopani (London), B. de F. Garland (Surrey), M. B. Dempsey (London), A. Scanzoni (Milan) and F. T. Brocklebank (Manchester); at Malacca, Messrs. S. B. Sawyer (London) and D. H. Patterson (Surrey); and at Colombo, Messrs. Bartlett, B. A. Corie, Aliday, C. R. Crawley, A. H. E. Clarke, Hodges, Purdin, J. P. Divino, Romelcand, Lelavara, Lelomani, Ramchand and Velabdas.

GIVES UP.

Tokio, February 9th.  
The N.Y.K. *Hitachi Maru*, which was sent to search for the *Hitachi Maru*, has returned, her search being without result.

THE "TOKYO MARU."  
From a later report received in Japan it appears that the Japanese steamer *Tokyo Maru*, which was reported as attacked and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on January 29th, is still (February 5th) afloat, though damaged. The steamer was being taken to the nearest port by a couple of salvage boats at the time the despatch was sent. According to a yet later report all the members of the crew, numbering 83, have been safely landed at Gibraltar.

### THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

[BY AN OFFICER.]

There are many curious anomalies in the British Army, but the most anomalous of all is the fact that the pay of the fighting man is fixed in inverse ratio to the hardships and dangers he encounters. The further the soldier is from the fighting line the fewer risks he runs, the easier the life he leads, the greater is his pay. Thus the infantry soldier, whose life is the hardest of all, is the worst paid of all.

This anomaly has been made even more glaring in the present war, in which modern warfare, which while they have multiplied many times the proportion of losses in the fighting ranks, and added enormously to the strain which fighting units have to bear, have decreased very greatly the proportion in an army of men upon whom the burden of actual fighting falls.

Do the British public know that of every six men in khaki, only one goes under the enemy's fire, and that this one is almost certain to become a casualty? Do the British public know that the other five men, who run the minimum of risk, get the highest rates of pay?

No praise, for example, can be too high and no reward too great for the services rendered by the constant men in the Flying Corps, and the first of the flying man's admirers is the infantry soldier, who sees so much of the game. The infantry soldier, however, wants to know why the 50 per cent. of the Flying Corps who neither fight nor fly—nor in many cases ever leave England—should get so much better pay than he does, and have as well so "easy" a time.

There is a gentleman in the Flying Corps called an equipment officer. He is a non-combatant. Only a limited number of these gentlemen go out of England and those who do go to good quarters in safe places—and the pay of a first-class equipment officer is 24s. 6d. a day more than that of a lieutenant-colonel, who leads a thousand men into battle!

The system which is responsible for these extraordinary anomalies is, as will be standing up to be shot at, was less than that of a man able to manage commissariat and supply, and the pay of a man who had charge of a few thousand pounds' worth of stores was fixed at a higher rate than that of a man responsible for the lives of a thousand men.

Relative values have changed since then. We spend millions a day in maintaining more than a million men, the loss of eight hundred men. Surely then the system should be changed, and the fighting man, who bears all the burden and heat of this terrible struggle, and who is doomed, if the struggle lasts long enough, to death or disablement, should be paid a better price for his services—services which in reality no money can adequately reward.—*Daily Express*.

### THE FUTURE OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

STATE CONTROL—LORD INCHCAPE'S WARNINGS.

Lord Inchcape presided at the meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on December 12th. At the outbreak of war, he said, tonnage was freely placed at the disposal of the Government at pre-war and Blue-book rates; the remaining shipping was insufficient for the requirements of trade, and freights rose by simple operation of the law of supply and demand. For the past eight or ten months the Ministry of Shipping had been in complete control of British tonnage and the shipowners and their world-wide organisations, working in harmony, had placed themselves at the service of the nation. These arrangements had required a great deal of friendly and disinterested negotiation and reflected the genius and tact of the Shipping Controller. The scheme of State insurance of ships and cargo, planned some years before the war and instantly available when war broke out, had been of incalculable advantage, for without it the trade of the country would have been brought to a standstill. But he looked forward when the war was over to the release of the shipowners from the position of civil servants and the resumption of their individual initiative. Although owners were still precluded from building ships to replace those lost through enemy action, he was confident that individual effort, if left unfettered, would rapidly regain for our mercantile marine the foremost place in the world. (Applause.)

PRESENT TONNAGE.

When the war broke out the P. & O. and British India Companies had 12 steamers afloat and under construction, with a tonnage of 1,247,232 tons. With the companies they had acquired since the outbreak of the war and the ships they had built their combined fleets now stood at 319 steamers afloat and under construction, with a tonnage of 1,730,170 tons, so that so far as the P. & O. Company was concerned they had the command of 107 steamers with a tonnage of 472,847 tons more than they had at the outbreak of the war. (Applause.) Presiding, he said that they had no intention of disposing of their ships and going out of business, provided they were permitted to carry it on. Despite the shocks, anxieties, and trials which they had daily to endure, if permitted to do so, they were determined to prosecute their world-wide enterprise in the interests of the country, and they hoped without detriment to the shareholders. Germany, he went on to say, had in mind the subjugation of Britain could best be achieved by the destruction of our mercantile marine; we were told that the submarine menace had reached its high-water mark and was declining; he hoped that this was the case. There was a disposition on the part of a certain section of the people of this country to wrest their business from shipowners and to work British shipping as a national affair. He was sanguine enough to hope that no Government would be so ill-advised as to kill the shipping industry of the British Empire by trying to work it as a Government concern; for an attempt to interfere with or control British shipping without the power to control also that of other countries would bring it to ruin. Shipowners, he said, seek no Government assistance, and want no Government interference with their business when the Defence of the Realm Act shall no longer be necessary. If shipping were nationalised other industries would inevitably follow, income tax would disappear, and we should soon be living on each other; there would no longer be room for private enterprise, and the Government of that day would surely suffer from an attack of official indigestion. (Laughter.)

WHAT IS WEALTH?

There was a curious idea in some quarters that wealth consisted of money, while, as a matter of fact, money was merely a measure of value, a convenience for the settlement of differences in transactions, abolishing the old system of bartering one form of goods or property for another. The wealth of the country, he said, consisted of money, but it was made up among other things of land and houses, factories, ships, and railways, either at home or abroad, promises to pay by other nations, the produce of the soil, including that obtained from garden allotments, furniture, clothing, horses and harness, the village pig, cocks and hens, and, above all, the brains, the skill, the industry, the energy, the initiative of the people. (Hear, hear.) How many of these present here that day, the supposed wealthy proprietors of the P. & O., could produce £10,000 or even £5,000 that afternoon without realising some of their assets or borrowing from their bankers. He very much doubted whether any of the directors could be perfectly sure the Chairman couldn't "laugh it off" and if we all became sellers there would be no buyers, and if we all became borrowers there would be no lenders. Our soldiers and our sailors could not be fed and clothed on bits of factories or on slices of ships, and even an acre of land would not take the place of munitions. The Socialistic doctrines of which they heard so much would all go overboard when they came to be seriously considered, and our economic structure, which encouraged enterprise, industry, and thrift, would be pronounced the best in the interests of the country. As to future prospects, if in the current year they succeeded in covering expenses, depreciation, and contingencies, and in giving their shareholders the proposed modest dividend on this large amount of capital, they would be proud to say the business they were conducting was a success. The next year would be a test.

### WEATHER REPORT.

February 18th, at 12.10.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure had decreased moderately at Vladivostok, and slightly over the Philippines; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone remains stationary, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 0.50 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.02 inches, against an average of 2.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, strong to fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooch	The same as Hongkong and Lamooch. No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

### IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA



Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment.

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

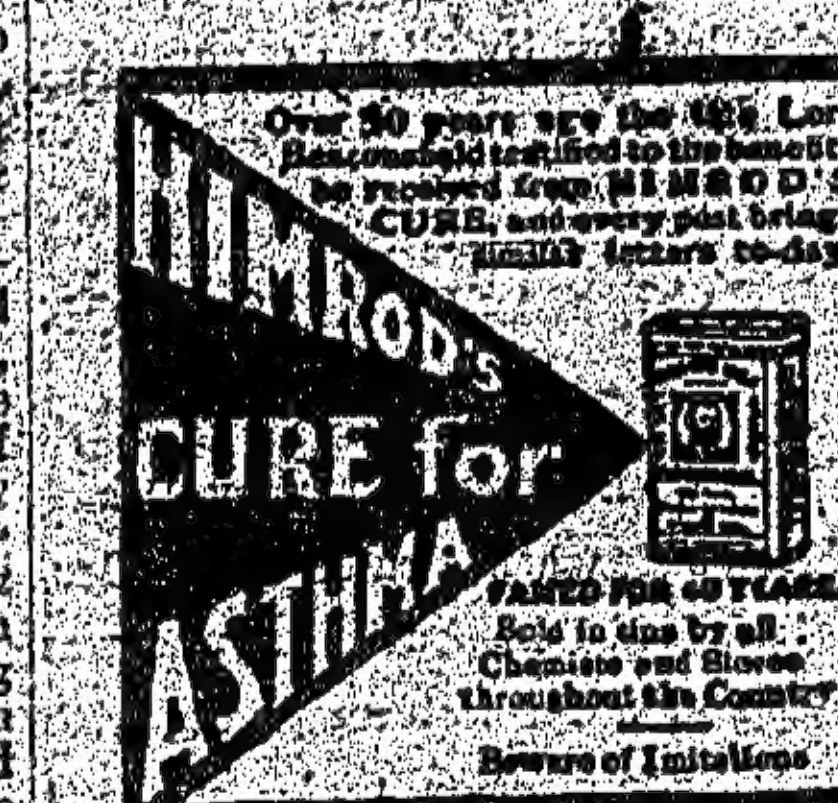
Sample Each Free by Post. With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal). For samples address post-card "P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Clare Street, London." Sold everywhere.

### A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

### Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages. In boxes, 1s. 6d., 3s., 6s., 12s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 42s. 6d.



### CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

### SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



832 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[33]

### "ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY TOKYO CO.

SOLE AGENTS: "TISU" BUSSAN KAISHA

Tel. No. 230 or 155.

### GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

THE TAPION THERAPION



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned:

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

## "ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEPPNER & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Feb. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 88

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 15 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 19th Feb. at Noon.  
"HAIKIAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgson ... TUESDAY, 26th Feb. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elks Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	1817	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SE

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave STONS about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GORDON & DUFFELL at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FAHR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA  
FUSHIMI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar. at 10 A.M.)  
Capt. Iriawa 21,000

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNEVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and  
YOKOHAMA  
IYO MARU (WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Takano 12,500  
KITANO MARU (THURSDAY, 7th Mar. at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Cope 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and  
YOKOHAMA  
Y. TOROFU MARU (SATURDAY, 23rd Feb.)  
Capt. Kikawa 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
2nd Floor, Messrs.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
FERSIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 27th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Fersia Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIQA, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA; V. SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.  
(TRANS PACIFIC).

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 19th Feb. at 9 A.M.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Feb. at 10 A.M.  
"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos 744 and 746.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTEB, First and Second Agents,  
Princess Hotel, 100, Queen's Bldg.



